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THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION AT ITS COUNTING. DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM-GENERAL DESIRE FOR A DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-IRREGULARITIES IN THE RE-TURNS-A FLOOD OF OBJECTIONS-A TEDIOUS AND TIRESOME BUSINESS.

IBT TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The proceedings of the two Houses to-day in making the count of the Electoral votes appears to convince everybody of the necessity of changing in some way the manner of electing the President and Vice-President, by substituting some new plan for the present clumsy. antiquated, and dangerous machinery of the Electoral College. The irregularities in the returns were se numerous and the points made against counting the votes of several States were so suggestive of dangers lurking in the system, and sure to develop themselves at the first close election, that if a vote could have been taken to-day on a Constitutional Amendment, providing that future elections shall be determined by the popular vote, it would unquestionably have been carried by an overwhelming majority in both Houses. If the temper of the present Congress on this subject is an indication of what the feeling will be in the next Congress, it may be regarded as certain that such an amendment will be submitted to the States for ratification long before another Presidential election takes place. The Joint Convention assembled at 1 o'clock, the Senators marching over to the House two by two in procession, headed by their Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, and occupying seats on the right or Democratic side of the all. The galleries were crowded as usual on occasions of interest, and three members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Robeson, Creswell, and Delano, sat among the members on the floor. The Vice-President took the chair, the Speaker sitting beside him, and the three tellers, Senator Sherman, and Representatives Dawes and Beck, sat at the Clerk's desk, flanked by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. The returns, which had been brought in by the Senate Doorkeeper at the head of the Senatorial procession, in a long parcel wrapped in brown paper

The Maine returns were read in full; afterward the tellers read only the statements of the votes east and the signature of the Governors to the certificate of the election of the Electers. The latter was carefully examined in the case of each State at the request of Senator Trumbull. All went on smoothly and monotonously for about an hour State after State was duly scored for Grant and Wilson by the tellers, until Maryland was reached. Her eight votes were announced for Thos. A. Hendricks for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina followed for Grant and Wilson. Then came the scattering votes of Georgia For President, B. Gratz Brown, six; Horace Greeley, three; Charles J. Jenkins, two. For Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, five; A. H. Colquitt, five; N. P. Banks, one. The announcement of the one vote for Gen. Banks caused a general laugh, in which that gentleman joined heartily. Mr. Hoar objected to the counting of the three votes for Horace Gree ley on the ground that Mr. Greeley was dead when voted for, and therefore not a person within the meaning of the constitution.

were opened one by one by the Vice-President, and

handed to the tellers.

NECESSITY FOR SEPARATE CONSULTATIONS. The rule governing the proceedings of the Joint

Convention obliged the two houses to separate when the vote of any State was objected to. The objection was informally passed over until the vote of Mississippi was reached, in order to obviate the necessity of a withdrawal of the Senate in the case of each of the two States. Two objections were made to the returns from Mississippi; the first by Mr. Potter on the ground that the Governor's certificate did not include one Elector chosen to fill a vacancy the second by Senator Trumbull, that there was no statement that the election was held by bal-The Senate now marched back to its Chamber. When the Senate reached its Chamber the objection made in the joint convention by Mr. Hoar was read as well as the return of the vote from Mississippi, and the 22d joint rule. Mr. Edvotes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be no counted." Mr. Thurman moved at once to amend by striking out the word "not," and Mr. Scott indi cated a desire to amend still further by providing that the consideration of whether they shall be counted shall be postponed for the present. This amendment was ruled out of order, as the 22d joint rule requires that each House shall fully determine the question. The question was then taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment, and was carried as follows, this be ing the test vote on the question:

In the affimative-Messrs, Alcorn, Authory, Bayard Biair, Casseriy, Clayton, Cole, Conking, Cooper, Corbett, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Fianrgan, Gibert, Goldthwate, Hamilton (Md.), Harian, Hitcheock, Johnson, Kelley, Lewis, Logan, Matchen, Morrill (Maine), Norwood, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Salisbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sher-man, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trimbull, Vickers, Wright, Patterson, Cragin, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Davis—47.

In the negative-Messrs Ames, Boreman, Bucking ham, Caldweil, Chaudier, Edmunds, Ferry (Conn.) Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Howe, Merrill (Vt.), Morion Nye, Pratt, Robertson, West, Windom, Hamilin-18.

At this point Mr. Conkling desired to add a still for ther amendment, declaring that the functions of the two houses in regard to counting the votes is ministeric merely, and that this question is independent of the effect of the votes and of the count. Mr. Bayard raised the point of order on this amendment, that it did not add anything to the resolution or change its effect or substance; it was not therefore, in his estimation,

amendment. NEED OF A BETTER SYSTEM.

At this point as well as at many others the unnatura state of affairs for the Senate under this rule was very apparent. It was so hard for Senators who are accu ped to debating every question that is raised until they exhaust themselves and everybody else, to keep their seats and simply vote, that the Vice-President was repeatedly obliged to call Senators to order and remind them that no discussion was in order. Mr. Bayard's point of order was put to the Senate, and it was sus tained by a vote of 32 to 30. In the first place Mr. Conk ling had offered his amendment to follow the original resolution; he now desired to insert it before the original text. Mr. Bayard, of course, again raised his point of order, and he was sustained this time by a vote of 33 to 28. The resolution then passed by a vote of 44 to 19. The Senate then took up Mr. Trumbull's objection that there was nothing to show that the vote of the Electors of Mississippi had been taken by ballot. Mr. Trumbull virtually withdrew this objection by offering a resolution that it be counted. He said that he had changed his mind in regard to this matter. Mr. Edmunds caused the require the vote should be by ballot. Mr. Trumbull's lution was passed without objection, and the case of the Elector whose credentials were at first objected to,

was disposed of in a similar way. While the Senate was engaged with this business, measure was received from the President vetoing a bill for the relief of the owners of salt works in Kentucky, on the same ground on which he based his vetoes of the Milton Best and Wallace cases. Some questions In regard to the message were raised, but Mr. Edmunds made the point of order that no other business could be done until the dissolution of the Joint Convention. Before this question was decided, the House informed the Senate that it was ready to proceed, and the Senate went ever to the House again.

A DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE HOUSE. Meanwhile immense confusion prevailed in the House

So soon as the last Senator filed out of the door a series of debating societies were improvised to discuss the Georgia question, and a deafening roar of conversation began. Every prominent member was the center of group anxious to get some enlightenment from his superior wisdom. No debate was in order the rules, and the roll was at once called on Mr. Hoar's resolution, expressing the judgment of the House that the three votes cast for Mr. Greeley by the Georgia Electors should not be counted. The group of talking and gestionisting members did not

disperse until the roll-call was nearly ended. Few members know how they wanted to vote. The first Republi-can on the roll led off in support of Mr. Hoar's reso-lution, and the first Democrat voted No. It looked for a time as if it would be a party vate, but pretty soon there was a scattering, and at the end of the roll-call a great deal of changing of votes took place, some members changed twice, and then did not know their own minds. The result was 102 Yeas to 91 Nays, 18 Democrats voting Yea, and 31 Republicans The Mississippi case was more easily disposed of Mr. Potter offered a resolution that only seven of the eight Electoral votes be counted, and Gen. Banks offered a substitute in favor of counting the entire vote. This was adopted by 109 Yeas to 23 Nays. A recess of 15 min

ntes ensued. Soon afterward the Senate came filing in again. The Vice-President announced the disagreement of the two Houses about the three Georgia votes, and directed the tellers not to count them. By this time a new objection had occurred to Messrs. Morton and Carpenter. The votes of a number of States were announced before they finished a whispered consultation. Mr. Morton then objected to the vote of Georgia because a portion of the lectoral vote had been east for a citizen of Georgia for President and for another citizen of the same State for Vice-President, contrary to the provisions in the Constitution. Mr. Colfax said the objection came too late; Georgia had been passed. Mr. Carpenter wanted to appeal, but Mr. Colfax would not let him. There was more trouble when the Missouri returns were read. Eight of the Electors voted for Gratz Brown for President and six for the same person for Vice-President. Mr. Carpenter objected, but withdrew bis objection when he had read a statement attached to the returns that none of the same persons who voted for Brown for President voted for him for Vice-President. A brief nour of smooth sailing ensued.

ANOTHER STUMBLING BLOCK.

The next stumbing block was the returns from Texas. Mr. Trumbulliobjected to this because the certificate was ot signed by the Governor as required by law, but by the acting Secretary of State instead. Mr. Dickey o ected because it appeared that only four of the eight Electors met, and that these four being less than a quo rum, chose substitutes for the absentees. The Vice-President again marched the Senate back to its cham-

er for separate consultation. The Senate disposed of the Texas case much more romptly than of those of Georgia and Mississippi. Mr onkling offered a resolution that the vote be received. mbull offered as a substitute a resolution that No list of the names of the persons as the vote for Texas for President and Vice-President having been made, certified, and delivered to said persons by the Executive authorities of said State, or attached to the certificate, the vote of said State cannot be

In the mean time Mr. Thurman had sent for a copy of be Constitution and laws of Texas touching this point. and they were read by unanimous censent, although the Vice-President informed the Senate that such reading was not in order under the rule, if any Senator objected From these it appears that the laws of Texas do not require the vote to be by ballot, and that there is no provision fixing how many electors shall constitute quorum. The vote was then taken on Mr. Trumbuli's ubstitute, and it was lost-Yeas, 24; Nays, 34.

At this point the Clerk of the House appeared, and the Senate returned to the House. Clamor and confusion had again reigned in the House. After the withdrawal of the Senate a vociferous demand was made by a numper of members for the reading of the U.S. statute requiring the signature of the Governor to the certificate, and the Texas statute regulating the filling of vacancies in the Electoral College. The Speaker would allow nei-ther to be read, because to read aloud would be in the insture of debate, and so the House proceeded to vote without any knowledge of the right or wrong of the question. Neither objection was sustained, and as in this case the decision of the Senate and House agreed. the eight votes of Texas went on the tally-sheet as soon as the Senate returned to the ball.

THE ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA CASES. It was well known that there would be trouble about Arkansas and Louisiana, so the returns from those States were reserved until the last. Mr. Colfax said that there was but one set of returns from Arkansas A person without commission or credentials had deliv ered to him what purported to be another set they were wholly irregular, and he had refused to receive them. Mr. Rice objected to the returns, and claimed as regular these for Grant and Wilson, on the ground that the official returns of the elections in Arkansas showed that the persons pretending to be elector were not chosen as such, and besides, that she returnnade by them were not certified to according to law.

The Leuisiana returns were read last. The Grant returns were accompanied by the certificate of Bovee, munds then offered a resolution "that the Electoral Secretary of State. The Liberal electors cast blank Vice-President. They were certified to by Gov. War ose of the electors from any other State. A flood of oth returns on the ground that no lawful canvass had been made. Mr. Carpenter objected to both returns, be cause no government republican in form existed in Lonana, and no canvass of the vote for electors had been

> Mr. Potter objected to the Bovee returns as not certified to by the Executive authority, as required by the act of 1792, and because it appears from the Governor certificate that the persons pretending to be electors in the Boyce returns were not electors, but that other per ons were duly chosen as such Electors. Mr. Stevenso bleeted to the counting of any vote, on account of want nator Boreman objected to the Bovee returns or account of the report of the Senate Investigating Com mttee, and Mr. Trumbull because they were not cer tified to by the Governor. Senator West objected to the Warmoth returns as not made in conformity to law. THE ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA VOTES REJECTED BY THE BENATE.

> The Senate withdrew for the third time. The action of the Senate in the Arkansas case was quite unexpected. and the decision arrived at was probably based or grounds entirely different from those which Mr.-Rice gave when he made his objection. Mr. Morton moved that the vote of Arkansas be counted. Mr. Rice sent up a substitute, which ordered the persons having the re arns of the State of Arkansas to bring them before the Senate. Of course this was not in order, as the Senate had power only to vote on the objection, either to sustain or overrule it, and all resolutions entertained must be of that nature. Mr. Conkling objected, and it wa withdrawn. On reading the papers, Mr. Morton disovered that the credentials of the Electors were not ertified to by the Governor, and that the seal of the State was wanting, and he therefore withdrew his mendment, and Mr. Sherman at once renewed it. Mr Edmunds moved to insert the word "not." Then there was a sort of caucus held in front of the Secretary table by Senators who pressed forward to examine the manated from the office of the Secretary of State, was signed by that officer, and had not the seal of the State.

> Still there was nothing about it to arouse a suspicion that it was irregular. But the absence of the great seal settled the fate of Arkansas, and Mr. Edmunds's amend ment was carried by a vote of 28 to 25. On passing the ate then turned to the Louisiana case, and disposed of all the objections which had been raised in one resolution. Mr. Carpenter moved that the vote be not counted. Mr. Trumbull sent up to the secretary a resolution with a long preamble, reciting in brief the facts that have been proved before Mr. Morton's Committee,

> As Mr. Gorham read one after another of the where ases, Mesers. West, Conkling, Edmunds and others be came very impatient, and finally all sprang to their feet at once. Mr. West was first recognized, and made the point of order that the preamble was in the nature of as argument. Then it was impossible to prevent debate for before a Senator could be called to order he would have given his opinion in a few brief words and another followed in reply. Mr. Trumbull said that the reading of the paper could not be stopped to make a point of Messrs. West, Edmunds, and Conkling had heard enough to satisfy them that it was not in order.

> Several Senators desired to know on what authority the reading of the paper was stopped, and Mr. Colfar finally put the question of order to the Senate, which voted, 29 to 21, that Mr. Trumbull's preamble was not in order. He then coolly rose, said that he had an amen which had not been read. The Senate was taken by surprise, and the laughter increased when it was found pleted, and that at the time Mr. West interrupted it

manifestly in order. Mr. Trumbull's substitute was voted down, 12 to 35, and the resolution throwing out the vote of Louisiana was carried, 33 to 16. While the Senate was waiting for a message from the House, Mr. Morton desired to say something about the Arkansas case, but it was out of order.

THE HOUSE ACCEPTS ARKANSAS AND REJECTS LOUISIANA. By the time the Senate withdrew for the third time it was after 6 o'clock, and everybody was hungry and out of patience. The galleries of the House were nearly deserted, and nearly half the members were devouring the few eatables which remained in the restaurant in the basement. An uproar arose for a recess until to morrow, and the Democrats who were loudest in demanding it carried a division, but Mr. Garfield had the Yeas and Nays called, and rallied enough Republicans to vote down the motion. The Arkansas case was disposed of in a few minutes by a resolution in favor of counting the vote. The Louisiana case gave much more trouble.

Both sets of returns were again read. Mr. Petter wanted to show by testimony taken by the Sepate Committee that the scal on the Bovee certificate was a fraudulent one, manufactured by Bovee's order, but the Speaker would not allow him to do this. For a time there was a tumultuous din of disorderly talk, mingled with ealls for the reading of the inscription on the seal, oud announcements of points of order, and vigore rappings of the Speaker's gavel. A number of members rushed up to the Clerk's desk to scrutinize Bovee's begus seal, and compare it with the genuine seal of the State.

The Speaker refused to give any opinion as to which was the true seal. A motion made by Mr. Sneiden to count the Grant and Wilson votes as cast by the Bovee Electors, was voted down by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Speer then effered a resolution that the Warmoth returns be counted. This was beaten by a vote of 60 to 84. Mr. Gartield next got a vote on a resolution rejecting both returns. This was adopted without much oppos tion. News having in the meantime been received of the etion of the Senate, that body was notified to that the House had settled the question. When the Senators returned they did not come marching in regular order as before, but straggled along one after another, looking hungry and demoralized.

The remaining proceedings were soon over. The Vice-President announced the disagreement on the Arkansas votes, and directed the teller not to count them. Both Rouses had agreed to reject the Louishana votes, so they were also thrown out. The teller figured up the total. Mr. Sherman read the tally sheet, and Mr. Colfax announced the result as follows: Whole number of votes east for President, 3.6; number counted, 349; for Ulysses 8, Grant, 286; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thes. A. Hendricks, 42; C. J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Number of votes counted for Vice-President, 352; Henry Wilson, 296; B G. Brown, 47; N. P. Banks, 1; Geo. W. Julian, 5; Alfred H. Colquitt, 5; Wm. S. Goesbeck, 1; John M. Palmer, 3; Willis Machem, 1; Thos. E. Bramlette, 3.

The Vice-President then announced that Ulysses ! Grant was elected President and H. Wilson Vice-Pres dent for four years from the 4th day of March, 1873, and at once adjourned the Joint Convention. On the return of the Senators to its chamber, Mr. Thurman offered the istomary resolution directing the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the President and Vice-President-elect, and Mr. Colfax appointed the mover to repre sent the Senate in that capacity.

COMMENTS ON MR. COLFAX'S DEFENSE.

THE GENERAL OPINION PRONOUNCES IT LAME-SUSPICIOUS INQUIRIES ABOUT ITS STATE MENTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNK! WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The statement of Vice President Colfax was the general subject of cenversation to-day, in the intervals of counting the Electoral vote, and the discussion upon it has been as varied as the previous opinious of those who re marked upon it. In a majority of cases it seemed to be thought that his explanation was, to say the least, lame. It was often remarked that amon other facts it ought to be remembered that his bank ccount shows a deposit of \$1,500 on the 1st of July 1868, nine days after the deposit of \$1,200 currency which he has tried so hard to show did not cor from Oakes Ames. If, it is said, Mr. Colfax received the \$1,000 bill in the letter from the late Geo. F Nesbitt, as he says, that fact would not necessarily show that the \$1,200 deposited on June 22 was not the Crédit Mobilier dividend. The \$1,000 may have made part of the \$1,500 deposit.

Neither Mr. Colfax nor the two members of his family whom he brought to corroborate his state ment, could fix the date of the receipt of Mr. Nesbitt's letter, any more accurately than to say that it was about the middle of June. It is also remarked as elapsed since the exhibition of the "S. C." check and of Mr. Colfax's bank account, not a word has been said by Mr. Colfax or any of his friends about the receipt of the \$1,000 bill. He now recollects the smallest circumstance connected with its receipt just how it was folded in the letter, and just what was said at the breakfast table when he showed it. Why, it is asked, did be not recollect all this before when he found nothing to say in his defense, when confronted by the terrible chain of evidence, but to deny the receipt of the \$1,300 dividend 7 The determination of Mr. Colfax's counsel to get all of Mr. Ames's evidence before his client mad his explanation, looked somewhat suspicious. Mr. Hale questioned Mr. Ames with great persistency to ascertain if he had any other memoranda of his business with Mr. Colfax, and particularly if he had any receipts for dividends. This looked as if he did no venture to expose the line of defense agreed upor until be was certain that Mr. Ames could not com in afterward with a receipt and destroy Mr. Colfax as he did Mr. Patterson. If Mr. Colfax did not get the \$1,200 dividend of course he signed no receipt for it. Why, then, it is asked again, was it necessar, to take such pains to find out whether Mr. Ames had any receipt? The only reasonable explanation is that Mr. Colfax did not intend to make the explanation he finally brought forth if a receipt was pro duced, but to meet the facts in some other way.

MP COLFAX AND TRIBUNE STOCK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having been connected with THE TRIE ONE since April 9, 1841, on which day I helped to lay and et up the type on which the first issue of THE TRIBUNE was printed, I was surprised when I read in Mr. Colfax's state ment to the Poland Special Committee that he had bought in January, 1867, one share of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE stock for \$6,000, and that he had afterward sold the san for \$6,100. I have been a stockholder in The Tribuno Association since its organization into a stock company on Jan. 1, 1849, and I never heard that Mr. Colfax owned one or more shares of stock of The Tribune Association I am now, and have been since Sept. 4, 1868, Secretary of The Tribune Association, and the stock-book does no contain the name of Mr. Colfax as owner of one or mo shares of stock. Neither does his name appear on the stock-book as owner of stock at any time. Still, Mr. Colfax may have owned stock in the name o

another party and have had it held in trust for him by a friend, as Mr. Oakes Ames says he held Crédit Mobille stock for various persons, THOMAS N. ROOKER. New York, Feb. 12, 1873. Sec. Tribune Association.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Efforts are making to unite the two Louisians ... The Ohio Republican State Central Committee

. There is a well-founded rumor that Mormon .It stated that John W. Young, son of Brigham

....The colored people of Cincinnati celebrated Lincolar's birthday, last night, by a meeting and the delivery of appropri-.... The Joint Finance Committee of the Georgia n consultation with the Governor has agreed to ng \$1,200,000 by levying a direct tax on the people

... The National Association of Stove Manufactur itsburgh, resterday, respected John Sperry of Albany, N. Y., Frest for the easing year. The Convention then adjourned till to-day. .The Agricultural and Direct Trade Convention

Atlantic.

... The State Homeopathic Medical Society elected the fellowing efficers, yesterday, at Abany: Precident, E. B. Jones of Albany: Vice-Presidents, D. P. Bishop of Lockport, J. B. White of Rew-Sork, R. R. Miller of Chesnago Cenaty: Recording Secretary, Prank L. Viscent, Trey; Cherrspording Becretary, L. M. Pyst, Albany: Treasurery, Wiscen Busting, Albany: Treasurery, Wiscending, Marchany, Marchany,

REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

ORGANIZING THE NEW GOVERNMENT. THE ABDICATION OF THE KING READ BEFORE

THE CORTES-VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPUBLIC-NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CON-STITUTED-THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873. Since 6 o'clock this morning dispatches have been received from Madrid, giving an account of the sitnation there, which is more favorable than was hoped here last night. No disturbance of any kind is reported, and there seems to be a disposition on all hands to maintain order and support the measures of the provisional authorities.

The Cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxionsly awaited by crowds of persons in all the public places of the city. The two houses assembled at a late hour in the day.

The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon his present action. When he accepted the Crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners, he would not have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together in the chamber of the latter, and constituted themselves the Sovereign Cortes of Spain. Señor Rivero, President of the Congress, was called to the chair, and, in a brief speech, he declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power.

A vote was then taken on the question of accept ing without discussion the abdication of Amadeus and it was accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

Señor Pi y Margall proposed a resolution establishing a Republic, and vesting in the Assembly the supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873. Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish

Cortes, yesterday, have just been received. The resolution of Senor Pi y Margall, before re ported as adopted by a vote of 256 to 32, com prised several propositions, among which were the ollowing: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the National Assembly assume all the powers of the supreme authority; that they appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees that to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts, and each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring the Republic and vesting the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clauses were then

taken up for discussion. Señor Salmeron supported the remaining clauses of the resolution.

Señor Zorrilla demanded that a new Government be elected before the proposals of Señor Pi y Mar-

Señor Rivero announced that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order. Señor Zorrilla came down into the body of the

Chamber and urged the propriety of his dema He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial bench. Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it

was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny, when the monarchy was about to be superseded by the republic. Señor Rivero thereupon left the chair and the

ouse, and Senor Figuerola was called to preside in The following dispatch from Madrid has just been

received: "It is believed here that Senor Rivero President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid The attitude of the troops of the regular army and of the national guard is satisfactory." MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Cortes to-day elected the following Govern-

Figueras, for President of the Council, received if votes:

H votes; Cordova, Minister of War, 239 votes; Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243 votes; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242 votes; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, 2

otes; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246 votes; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245 votes; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233 votes; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242 votes. The newly elected members of the Government

ook their seats upon the Ministerial bench.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said e owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Orense would have been nominated had he been present. Senor Figueras promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representa tives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Re public would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would insure the national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned. A President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow The city is quiet. To-night the revolution will be

MOVEMENTS OF THE EX-KING. PREPARING TO LEAVE SPAIN-A FRIGATE TO CONVEY HIM TO ITALY.

celebrated by a grand illumination.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873. A dispatch has been received here from Madrid announcing that arrangements had been made for King Amadens and the royal family to leave that city at 6 o'clock this morning. NAPLES, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet Amadeus and convey him to this country. Another man-of-war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and the court equipage.

ELEMENTS OF DISCORD. Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873. Prince Alphonse, the son of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow

from Vienna. It is said the principal Communists of London

Brussels, and Geneva have started from those cities

The French Government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. SKETCH OF SENOR CASTELAR, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Señor Don Emilio Castelar, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is the brilliant orator and journalist who has so inflexibly opposed the monarchy in Spain. He is in his 41st year, and in his youth was noted for the republican ardor he displayed in the political movements of the time. The insurrection of 1854 brought him into greater prominence and intimate relations with the eader of the Liberal movement. He wrote at that time for the ultra Liberal papers, and was managing editor of the Tribune, a Democratic organ. He contributed also to M. Rivero's paper, La Discusion. In 1864 he founded a journal named La Democracia, wherein his political and social teachings were invested with a mysticism which he has since renounced, and which hen lost him many supporters in the Democratic ranks. He was about this time, because of his liberal views, deprived of the professorship of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid, which he had won in a competitive examination. In the uprising of 1866 he wa one of the first at the barricades, but was abandoned by the other insurgents, who were dissatisfied with his advanced principles. He was condemned to death, by contumacy, for his share in this revolt, but escaped across the frontier to Switzerland, whence he repaired to When the great revolution of September, 1868, began,

Castelar promptly redutered Spain, and with Orense nd Pierrad, was the most ardent propagandist of demo cratic principles. He gave all his strength to creating popular opinion in favor of a republic, which he called on the Provincial Government to proclaim. He prothrilled assembled multitudes by his powerful eloquence He visited the provinces prior to the municipal election of December, 1868, and so influenced popular feeling that the Republicans carried all the great cities excep-Madrid, causing Castelar to declare that the republic "was morally established." His party was, however, placed in a minority to the Cortes by the gen eral elections of February, 1869, and it develved on Castelar and his devoted adherents to assert the cause of republican liberty against the overwhelming influence of Prim, Serrano, and other monarchists. In the discuions on the framing of the new Constitution he displayed unrivaled eloquence, and resisted at every step the encroachments on popular liberty which that measure involved. He opposed the Regency, which he foresaw was about to lead to monarchy, and also the proposed selection of Prince Leopold. He dissented with equal vigor with the majority in the Cortes at the election of the ex-King Amadeus, and throughout the reign of that mon arch was actively opposed to his Gov rnment, although willing to support any liberal measurement,

ares which it might submit. Senor Custelar has for many years corresponded with eading lournals to South America, and has since the early part of last year been one of the foreign cordents of THE TRIBUNE. His letters to this journal, and his great speech published in THE TRIBUNE of the 1st inst., have made the American people familiar with his views on the leading questions of the day. In brief, it may be said he is an ardent advocate of universal liberty, zealous abolitionist, a friend of religious teleration and an ardent opponent of any alliance between Church and State. As regards Cuba, he holds that Spanish authority must be maintained in that island, but is willing to have a liberal, conciliatory policy pursued which would place her people on an equality in civil rights with those of Spain.

Senor Figureras has not played so brilliant a part as Castelar in the revolutionary movement, but has been equally steadfast in supporting progressive measures He enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of the leading Republicans, and displayed qualities of states manship which give promise that he will administer the government of Spain wisely and successfully.

an soldier, who fought in the wars against Napoleon nd was afterward implicated in the revolt O'Donnell provoked in 1841 against Espartero. He was Captain-General of Cuba in 1851, and in 1854 supported the Royal authority in the revolutionary movement of

Schor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, has been n active supporter of the Republican cause, and a memher of the body charged with the promotion of its in terests at the capital. He has acted in concert with Castelar in opposing the Monarchists, and has been a prominent member of the Cortes. The remaining memers of the Cabinet have been selected mainly on account of their experience in administrative affairs, n from their prominence in the revolutionary movement.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SWITZERLAND. REMONSTRANCE OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT-A PRELATE TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE CANTON OF GENEVA. ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Federal Council have addressed a letter the Papal Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, denying in a sharp manner the right of the Pope to dismember the oprics of Switzerland. The Council also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intende obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

The Federal Council have decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The yellow fever is raging violently in Rio de Janeiro. The number of deaths from the scourge averaged 40 per day. The census of Brazil has just been completed.

A bill providing for electoral reform in

Austria has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath. The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and insurrectionists in the Spanish colonies.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER,

BRIEF SESSION OF THE WILSON COMMITTEE-A VINDICATION OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 12.-The Wilson Special Crédit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and the Hon. O. J. Dickey of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared and said He had learned that there had been some testimony before the Committee reflecting upon the Hon. Thadde Stevens, deceased; witness was his law partner from

1846 to 1857; the law-practice of Mr. Stevens yielded him from \$8,500 to \$17,500 per annum; witness had examined the bank account of Mr. Stevens carefully from 1861 up to the time of his death, and found no deposit of \$80,000; there was no deposit exceeding \$10,000, with a single exception, and that was the result of a mort gage he put upon some of his property in Pranklin County; there was no cash deposit (not the Franklin County; there was no cash deposit (not the result of a discount or the money of clients) exceeding \$1,280; Mr. Stevens was the owner of large tracts of land in Fennsylvania, known as the Caledonia and Maria furnace property, most of which he acquired prior to 1857; he also owned land in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties; the witness produced an inventory of the personal cetate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to 148,616 SS, against which the executors have paid \$20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in litigation now of \$10,000; the newspaper rumor that Mr. Stevens sold the Caledonia property for \$80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority; Mr. Stevens always asked \$160,000 for the property before it was burned by the Rebela, and the executors are now negotiating for the sale of it for \$130,000; there was nothing in the books or papers of Mr. Stevens indicating that he ever held bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific Railroad; the only bonds were some Delaware, Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad bonds, which he received from Mr. John F. Cowan for the sale of two tracts of lands in Luzerne County, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors as there was some dispute about the title; there was \$14,600 realized out of the bonds, but their par value was \$24,000; witness never withheld or delayed the inventory of Mr. Stevens's personal estate for the purpose of concealing any fact which that inventory truthfully made would disclose from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the public knowing all about Mr. Stevens's sfairs; witness expressed his willingusses to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the Committee; Mr. Stevens's sfairs; witness expressed his willingusses to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the Committee; Mr. Stevens's sfairs; witness expressed his willingusses to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the Committee; result of a discount or the money of citents) exceeding

WASHINGTON.

A HINT AT FURTHER CORRUPTION.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTED TO HAVE PAID BRIBE MONEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Ways and Means Committee have discovered a miniature Crédit Mobilier affair, which gives promise of some prominence, if the facts foreshadowed to-day can be established.

It has been charged for some time that a consider able amount of money furnished by the New-York Stock Exchange had been expended in Washington during last Winter, in connection with the amendment to the Tax and Tariff bill of 1872, introduced in the Senate Finance Committee for the repeal of the tax on borrowed capital. Mr. Colgate, a broker of New-York, was here at

the time the action of the Finance and Ways and

Means Committees was taken, and it was understood that he had been sent here to procure the required legislation by the Stock Exchange. At any rate he took great interest in the success of the proposition. and it became a part of the tariff and tax law of that year. Whisperings were heard at the time that there had been some improper influence exerted, but it was not believed, as the measure was regarded as a just one. Recently, however, other rumors have

become current in connection with the Ways and Means Committee, and that Committee requested Mr. Colgate to come before them and make a state-The gentleman appeared to-day, and denied having used any money here whatever. In reply to a question by Mr. Kerr, he said that a claim against the Stock Exchange had been made by Charles T. Sherman, who is United States Judge for the Northern Judicial District of Ohio, and a brother of Senator John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate

services in obtaining the adoption of the amend-Whether the sum was paid is not known, but it is probable the Committee will find out, and also discover whether the statements regarding the Clerk to the Ways and Means Committee are true. Mr. Colgate said he could furnish letters from Judge Sherman, and the Committee has directed him to

Finance Committee, who demanded \$10,000 for

RUMORED INVESTIGATION INTO PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- It begins to be whispered that another investigation is in order, and that probably nothing would prevent it unless it be the near approach of the end of the session and of Congress. The story is told and believed, that a therough investigation into the circumstances connected with the passage of the Pacific Mail Steamship legislation last Winter would show an expenditure here and in Albany (nearly all here) of not less than \$1,600,000.

No doubt is entertained that the bulk of this went directly into the peckets of Congressmen and of their confederate lobby agents; and a thorough investigation "for the purpose of finding out" would probably disclose a state of affairs by the side of which the Crédit Mobilier transactions would seem almost insignificant.

ANOTHER VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT.

HE DISAPPROVES OF THE KENTUCKY SALT WORKS GILL FOR THE SAME REASONS AS IN THE CASES OF BEST AND WALLACE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: 1 return herewith, ithout, my approval Senate Bill No. 161, entitled "An act for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of sait works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the order of Major-Gen. Carlos Buell." All the objections made by me to the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best and also of the East Tennessee University, apply with equal force to this bill.

According to the official report of Brig.-Gen. Craft, by whose immediate command the property in question was destroyed there was a large Rebel force in the neighborhood, who were using the salt works, and had preparing to take more as soon as the portation could be procured; and he further states that the leaders of the Rabellion calculated upon their supply of salt to come from these works, and that, in his opinion, their destruction was a military necessity. I nderstand him to say, in effect, that the sait works were captured from the Rebels; that it was impracticable to hold them, and that they were demolished, so as to be of no further use to the enemy.

I cannot agree that the owners of property destroyed inder such circumstances are entitled to compensation therefor from the United States, whatever other view may be taken of the subject. It is incontrovertible that these salt work were destroyed by the Union army while engaged in regular military operations, and that the sole object of their destruction was to weaken, cripple, or defeat the armics of the so-called Southern

I am greatly apprehensive that the allowance of this claim could and would be construed into the recognition of a principle binding the United States to pay for all property which their military forces destroyed in the ate war for the Union. No liability by the Government pay for property destroyed by the Union forces in onducting a battle or siege has yet been claimed, but the precedent proposed by this bill leads directly and strongly in that direction, for it is difficult upon any ground of reason or justice to distinguish between a cas of that kind and the one under consideration.

Had Gen. Craft and his command destroyed the salt works by shelling out the enemy found in their actual occupancy the case would not have been different in principle from the one presented in this bill. What pos sible difference can it make in the rights of owners or the obligations of the Government whether the destruction was in driving the enemy out, or in keeping them out, of the salt-works !

This bill does not present a case where private property is taken for public use in any sense of the Constitu tion. It was not taken from the owners, but from the enemy, and it was not then used by the Government but destroyed. It's destruction was one of the casualties of wer, and though not happening in actual conflict was perhaps, as disastrous to the rebels as would have been victory in battle.

Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of a confingration, as a general rule, are not entitled to compensation therefor; and for reasons equally strong the necessary destruction of property found in the hands of the public enemy, and constituting a part of their military supplies, does not entitle the owner to indemnity from the Government for damages to him in that way.

I fully appreciate the hardship of the case, and would be giad if any convictions of duty allowed me to join in the proposed relief; but I cannot consent to the doctrine that is found in this bill, as it seems to me, by which the National Treasury is exposed to all claims for property injured or destroyed by the armies of the United States in the iste protracted and destructive war in this coun-

Frecutive Mansion, Feb. 11, 1873.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

. The jury at Boston in the case of Alley, charged the murder of Ellis, retired at 6 p. m. resterday, and were out about ours when they returned with a verdiet of not guilty. ... Collector Robinson and eight Democratic

Licuts. Ross and Burke of Gen. Crook's sind, or a bettle with the Apaches, during whichfour warriers were killed twelve captured. Gen. Crook's twoops have killed over 360 wastness a the opening of the amounts.

.....George Gooch and William Timberlake, while returning home, has Thursday evening, from Shelby City, S.y., be Lexis ville, were stepped by a nagre highwaysen and robbed, Timbersa; being 6 135. It afterward preved that Gooch had paid the negre 6 is to countil the robbery, and, when arrested, Timberlake's money was found in Gooch's near-countil.

....The application for a new trial for A. Holme who was souriesed, at St. Louis, of the murder of his wife, was refused recording and the primoner was assessment to be heary darks? Notices assess to the Supercor Court will be given.